

Y. W. C. A. REPORTS ON
WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES

A survey showing what the war has done for women in industry, probably the most comprehensive study of conditions affecting women in industry yet made, is to be one of the final contributions of the War Work Council of the Young Women's Christian Association to women industrial workers.

This survey embraces reports from nearly 15,000 firms employing approximately two and one half million people, one fifth of them women, and all of whom were engaged in what were termed as industries essential to war—varying from soda fountain apparatus and chicken feed to the making of guns and munitions.

There result of the survey are five-fold. Firstly, it aims to determine how far women served in the so-called war industries; Secondly, it will show the relative efficiency of women in new occupations such as those into which they were called for the first time as a war emergency; Thirdly, it makes clear the extent to which they were not represented formerly; Fourthly, the attitude of organized labor toward the admission of women to membership in unions controlling the occupations into which women were introduced as a war emergency will be disclosed. Fifthly, it will show the extent of courses of training in industry and the direction to which such courses must be guided if such industries are to accord with the changes wrought by war. The figures will also show how many women were displaced with each one hundred women introduced into industry and will give the number of women inducted into industry after each draft during the war.

In all, twenty-nine groups of industries, each group made up of as many as twenty-two branches are investigated in the compiling of this report. These twenty-nine groups of industries include such divisions as the iron and steel industries, having two branches, one of them fire-arms and ammunitions, chemical and allied products; one of the nineteen branches of this industry being explosives; metals other than iron and steel (fifteen branches); lumber and timber products (fifteen branches); electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; aeroplanes and sea-planes; automobiles and parts; rubber goods; sporting goods; more furnishings including branches for the manufacturing of such necessary things as belts and buttons; textiles including everything from balloon and parachute silk to shoe and clothing industries of all kinds; a miscellaneous group which in mattresses and spring beds, soda fountain apparatus, chicken feed and a long list of products necessary to the furnishing, equipping and maintenance of an army.

Figures and statistics were compiled from government records, information which did not violate the pledge of confidence—through connection with the National League for Women's Service and direct questionnaire to the 15,000 firms of which such questions were asked, the number of women substituted in that particular industry from January, 1917 to November, 1918, the number of men displaced in that industry the basis of payment for the men and for the women, the time required for women substitutes to become experienced, the relative output by women. It also takes cognizance of the changes required in an industry by the substitution of women foreign workers such as more supervision, additional labor service changes in machinery. The employ-

er's opinion of the substitution with his reasons for failures or for success is given the number of substituted women who have been dismissed since the armistice and the number of men taken in place of dismissed women.

And the results of that questionnaire show how much better fitted women are for work in many of the industries into which they were inducted by war emergency than they are for work in branches of the war industries in which division of industry practically all women workers were concentrated before the war. Manufacturers, on the whole, according to answers from the questionnaire, view this scattering of women in industry favorably. And for various reasons. For instance, a prominent lumber merchant in a southern state was forced by the war to employ women in his yards. He is much in favor of keeping them in the industry as he says that the women carry two loads if they can whereas no man who ever worked in the yard would carry more than one regardless of size and weight.

Another equally prominent furniture manufacturer who was filling government contracts was not to be used in the Y. W. C. A. report. "We feel that women 'saved the day' for us as they must also have done in hundreds of other industries; so you can understand that we have every reason to feel most grateful to them." This man employed women in all departments of his factory, handling machines, at cabinet making, finishing, upholstering and trimming furniture.

The president of a large recording and manufacturing company, manufacturers of cameras, projectors, films, magnetos and such things says "There is no department in which light machinery is used where women cannot be trained to do the same work that men have been doing and to the work better and get out greater production. Success depends upon how women are trained just as with men. Half of our employees are women, all of whom have been carefully selected for their work."

Women are very adaptable and satisfactory as workers in one of the nineteen electrical companies in the United States, according to the president, wherever the work is suitable, he says, their output is greater and that in electrical manufacturing concerns the number of girls and women employed is limited only by the supply. One-fourth of the workers in one of the largest plants of that company are women who receive the same pay as men for equivalent work and who, in practically all cases, earn more than men on piece work. This concern has special training rooms for its workers and has employed women on 300 new operations during the war period.

"We are also frank to say that had we not been able to secure the services of the women employed by us during the war we would have been unable to operate at all our operations have been seriously curtailed," states another big manufacturer who announced that women are to be retained in his factory.

So through practically all of the twenty-nine groups of industries and their various branches, do employers testify to the services rendered by women during the war and predict, either directly or indirectly through the figures they offer, a new era in which the trend of employment for women in industry will be not to the concentrating of women in one of the twenty-nine divisions but to a scattering of women through all industries and placement in operations for which they are particularly fitted.

INTER-CHURCH WORLD MOVEMENT PLANS NATION-WIDE SURVEY OF CONDITIONS AMONG NEGROES.

New York, Dec. 11.—The Inter-Church World Movement is undertaking a study of conditions of the Negro churches and Negro communities of the United States, both city and country, as a part of its plan of a complete survey of the church and community needs of the entire nation and of other countries throughout the world. Church and community needs will be studied.

Already schedules for rural conditions have been prepared and are being sent to state representatives in all the states where Negroes reside. These schedules will be used by trained and competent Negro leaders and investigators who will visit their own churches and communities for gathering the facts. The churches will be studied along the lines of physical equipment, extent of the parish, financial resources, the minister and the relation of the church to recreational and other activities of the community. The community will be studied from the point of view of land ownership, occupations, community organizations, road and other means of travel, etc. In addition, the relation of the church to special studies of Negro occupations, educational institutions, and of city life.

The survey will be so organized that in every state where there is a considerable Negro population there will be a trained and competent supervisor to work with the white supervisor, the associate supervisor carrying out the plans for the Negro survey. There will be competent leaders in every county to visit the Negro churches and communities gathering facts. A most important and unique feature of this program will be inter-racial councils, or committees, as the policy of this movement is to have councils of church representatives which shall be inter-racial. The representatives of the colored churches will meet in council with representatives of the white churches to talk over and make out plans for reaching both parts of the community.

Dr. George E. Haynes of the United States Department of Labor, has been called and arranged to make with him for supervising the survey among colored people without severing his connection as Director of Negro Economics for the Labor Department.

The Inter-Church Movement is a co-operative organization of Protestant denominations through their mission boards, home and foreign agencies and churches for the purpose of effectively meeting the new demands of the new day. The plans of the Movement call for careful study of the conditions and equipment of each church and the needs of each community surrounding each church. Following such a study, representatives of the churches will meet together and make up a practical program of work based upon facts which will be made available by the survey. The practical program will aim to meet discovered needs both of the church and community.

But the making of a program is effective only when the means are provided for carrying it out. Therefore, the next step will be a plan to carry out an educational campaign through conventions, conferences, newspaper publicity, etc., to inform the people throughout the United States of the church and community needs and of the program to meet them. When the people are thus fully informed, the inter-racial denominations that have been planning these forward movements will unite in making an appeal to their constituencies for the money and the leadership necessary to put the program into effective operation to meet the needs.

This movement will not interfere in any way with the regular organization of any church or denomination. The work from beginning to end will be done by representatives of the various denominations. The regular church and denominational organizations will be used as a means through which the work will be done. One of the most hopeful features of the Movement is that it does not aim at federation or union of denominations nor does it try to deal with administration of any denomination. It is only attempting to carry plans through which each denomination may co-operate with all other denominations in meeting the religious and life needs of the people, while at the same time preserving denominational independence.

MODEL HOTEL OPENED FOR NEGRO.

(Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, Dec. 11.—The Hotel Vincennes, the most elaborate and modern hotel in the country for colored patronage, has been opened to the public, and is now one of the show places of Chicago. The building has more than 200 rooms, with telephone in each room; beautiful parlors and dining rooms, fine lobby and everything necessary to make the traveling public comfortable and happy. It is stated that the opening of this hotel, and probably others to follow, will be the means of making Chicago one of the greatest trading centers in the country, both winter and summer.

NEGROES GRANTED REPRIEVE ALMOST AT CHAIR.

(Associated Negro Press.) Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 11.—Ralph and Sinclair Connor, brothers, sentenced to die in the electric chair and only three days from their doom, were granted a reprieve pending an appeal to the Supreme Court. The brothers were convicted for the murder of a deputy sheriff.

WESTERN NEGROES FORM COMPANY: GETTING IN LINE TO BECOME REAL PRODUCERS.

Organize Ice Cream, Ice and Creamery Company.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 11.—On last Tuesday night there was organized a company which has for its purpose the conducting of a wholesale Ice Cream, Ice and Creamery establishment to do business in this city. The company will be known as the Chicago Ice Cream and Ice Company of Los Angeles and has been incorporated for \$10,000.

The company has already taken over the plant formerly conducted by E. P. Marshall on Savannah St. This is a well equipped concern and will be improved to the fullest capacity and immediately proceed to conduct business along the

lines indicated above; this is a forward movement and one which is destined to mean much along business lines in this city. The officers for the company are as follows:

Pres. W. L. Gordon; Vice-Pres. E. P. Marshall; Secretary, E. L. Dorsey; Treasurer, H. A. Reeves. This company will be a boon to business, religious and fraternal organizations; and from the start will prove to be one of the greatest assets to the business force of the Coast.

EVEN A STAR LOVES "JAZZ."

(Associated Negro Press.) Chicago, Dec. 11.—Mary Garden, the great grand opera star has declared in an interview her love for "Jazz" music, and has said that if an opera were written in that style of music, she would sing it.

DEPARTMENT HEADS FAIL TO CUT VAST DEMANDS FOR CASH.

Despite Warning Given by Republican Legislators Estimates Are High.

CONGRESS MUST CUT AMOUNTS.

Majority Leaders Already Have Taken Up Problem of Grave Financial Situation.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Senator Capper of Kansas, one of the members of Congress calling for economy in order to get the government back to something like normal and stop the regime of waste and extravagance. He holds that unless Congress forces a curtailment of government expenditures it will be impossible to avoid peace-time bond issues and also impossible to reduce taxes.

GRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, today made public an emphatic protest sent to President Wilson against race segregation in the Congressional Library in Washington.

The protest asserts that colored people have been excluded from the public restaurant of the Library and that colored employees have been segregated in the lunch room. "We desire most emphatically to protest," says the letter to President Wilson, "against the policy adopted by those in charge of the Congressional Library of denying to colored employees facilities which should be maintained for the use of all, and to the colored people of Washington and of the country in general the use of the restaurant maintained by federal taxes for the general public."

The letter is signed by James Weldon Johnson, Field Secretary of the Association.

'BOOTLER' BROWN SOME BOOTER.

Missouri Negro Holds Record for Long Distance Kicking on Gridiron.

Columbia, Mo., Dec. 11.—Missouri university has a Negro football player who is regarded as the wonder of the age when it comes to the gridiron sport. His name is "Bootler" Brown, and it is said he derived his first name from his ability to kick the pigskin. Brown is reputed to be able to kick the oval a greater distance and with more accuracy than any man, white or black, who has ever toyed with the inflated oval.

Brown was compelled to play barefooted in a game at Jefferson City several years ago because he kicked the ball into the river every time he took it with his shoes on. Brown also possesses some prowess as a runner. In a recent game here with a team Brown tucked the ball under his arm, and with four men hanging on to various parts of his anatomy, he ran 25 yards before being downed. He accidentally stumbled, otherwise he would have scored a touchdown.

It was also pointed out by Senator Capper that Secretary Glass emphasized that if the government did not compel retrenchment another bond issue of billions would be needed.

The situation is the more to be noted because there is scant sign that the departments are doing anything adequate to bring down the expenditures. On the other hand, enormous demands are mobilized in the tool of estimate which will soon be laid before Congress. This embodies the statement of expenditures asked by the administrative officials for the next fiscal year.

The sub-committee of the House appropriations committee in charge of the legislative, executive and judicial bill is already wrestling with the estimates for expenditures under that bill. It is having a real job. Representative Wood of Indiana is chairman of the sub-committee and he has satisfied himself by inquiry among department officials that there will be no economizing except as Congress compels it.

REPUBLICAN TREACHERY ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE FOR DEFEAT OF MADDEN BILL.

Madden Betrayed By His Party To Oust Jim Crow Cars from Interstate Commerce—Chairman Esch Changes Front—Democrats Real Voters—\$60,000,000 For Jim-Crow Cars.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—By a vote of 142 to 12 the Madden Amendment to the Esch Railroad Bill was defeated in the House last Saturday. The amendment contains the essential features of the Madden Bill and was designated to oust the jim-crow car from interstate traffic. Hearing before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, at which time Congressman Martin B. Madden of Illinois and representative from the Colored American Council urged that the features of the bill be included in railroad legislation returning the roads to private ownership. At this time it was pointed out that the cost of the system under private ownership was \$20,000,000 and, as the Esch Bill carried over \$700,000,000 of which \$60,000,000—raised by national taxation would go to the support of the jim-crow car system, it was urged that this amount be reduced by the elimination of the jim-crow cars.

The proposal precipitated a sharp partisan discussion in the subcommittee having charge of the preparation of the Esch Bill and also in the full committee. When the bill was reported out, however, the provisions of the Madden Bill were not included, as was given out at that time the Republicans had given way to the Democrats in order to prevent a deadlock and get the Esch Bill reported out. A suggestion was also made that Congressman Madden might offer the substance of his bill as an amendment to the Esch Bill with full assurance of Republican support. Mr. Esch on Friday evening, after the session, promised Mr. George H. Murray that when the amendment came up on the floor he would give it his support. There has been for some time, however, a strong undercurrent of opposition by Republicans from jim-crow car States to the legislation. It was thought though that inasmuch as it was a party matter they would be won over.

As soon as Mr. Madden presented the amendment Congressman Barkley of Kentucky and Congressman Blanton of Texas attacked the germaneness of the proposal. This line of attack had been anticipated by Congressman Madden and his advisers and he was able to present a defense which was sustained by Congressman Walsh of Massachusetts, presiding in the committee of the whole. Unable to avoid a vote on the merits of the proposition, the Democrats opened up a vicious attack upon it from racial grounds, in which the usual and appealing arguments of white supremacy, miscegenation, social equality, rape lynching, etc., were brought into play. From the Republican side Representative Homer P. Snyder of Little Falls, New York, and Caleb B. Layton of Delaware expressed sympathy and an intention to support the Democratic opposition. As the debate progressed it was evident that the Republicans had secretly planned to betray Madden and, when the vote was taken, this became an accomplished fact.

Among the prominent Republicans voting with the Democrats against the bill were Chairman Esch of the Interstate Commerce Committee of the House of Representatives and Samuel E. Winslow of the Fourth Massachusetts district. Among those who remained true to Mr. Madden and the colored people were Representative William S. Greene of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican Caucus Committee, Edward L. Hamilton of Michigan, and William J. Browning of New Jersey.

Aside from the disappointment, which naturally follows the result of Republican treachery, the vote and debate revealed many interesting things. One of the most interesting was the fact that the Madden Amendment was defeated by a vote of 142 to 12. This is a record for a bill in the House of Representatives. It shows that the Madden Amendment was not only supported by a large majority of the House, but that it was supported by a large majority of the colored people of the country. It also shows that the Madden Amendment was supported by a large majority of the colored people of the country, and that the Madden Amendment was supported by a large majority of the colored people of the country.

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is the fact that the Republican vote alone would have defeated the amendment. Another, that Northern Republicans are in full sympathy with the Southern program for the Negro and that jim-crow cars may soon find their way into the North. If the defeat of the amendment serves to awaken the colored voter to the necessity of leaving at home weak-kneed representatives who assisted in the betrayal of Madden, or who contented themselves by remaining away from the chamber and thereby assisting the Democratic opposition it will have served a very valuable purpose. Forty-seven million dollars of the circulating loan fund and \$13,000,000 of the guaranty fund will be raised by Federal taxation to support the jim-crow cars from January 1 to July 1 next.

UNIONTOWN PASTOR KILLED WHEN MOTORCYCLE CRASHES INTO AUTO ON ROAD.

Uniontown, Pa., Dec. 11.—Rev. Joseph Edward Morris, pastor of the A. M. E. church on Morgantown street met tragic death last Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock when his machine collided with an automobile driven by G. W. Miles, of Connellsville, at Logans Crossing on the Connellsville road just out of Connellsville.

He was rushed to the Cottage State hospital at Connellsville but life was extinct when he arrived there and the body was taken to the Mitchell undertaking establishment at Connellsville and later brought to this city by Funeral Director J. Harry Johnston and Sons.

in the car with Mr. Miles were sitting in the front seat and Mr. Miles and received incisions of the head. The other occupants of the automobile were uninjured. The motorcycle was demolished and the car was left in commission temporarily.

According to occupants of the car, they were driving in the direction of Uniontown on their way to Morgantown. They were just turning off the main road at Logans Crossing when the motorcycle turned the curve. The automobile was upon the street car track and Rev. Morris seemed unable to make the curve, his motorcycle dashing into the car, striking it just back of the front wheel. Mr. Coy was sitting next to where the car was struck. Rev. Morris was hurled from his machine against the car, breaking his neck. There were no cuts upon the body save a small bruise upon the leg.

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He was rushed to the Cottage State hospital at Connellsville but life was extinct when he arrived there and the body was taken to the Mitchell undertaking establishment at Connellsville and later brought to this city by Funeral Director J. Harry Johnston and Sons.

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